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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
	DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS	
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4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	
5	Plaintiff,)	
6) No. 13-10048-FDS vs.	
7)	
8	KING BELIN,) Defendant.)	
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10	BEFORE: THE HONORABLE F. DENNIS SAYLOR, IV	
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12	<u>HEARING</u>	
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15	John Joseph Moakley United States Courthouse	
16	Courtroom No. 2 One Courthouse Way	
17	Boston, MA 02210	
18	May 11, 2015	
19	3:57 p.m.	
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23	Valerie A. O'Hara Official Court Reporter	
24	John Joseph Moakley United States Courthouse One Courthouse Way, Room 3204	
25	Boston, MA 02210 E-mail: vaohara@gmail.com	

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      02110;
      For the Defendant:
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 6
           PAUL J. GARRITY, ESQ., 14 Londonderry Road,
      Londonderry, New Hampshire 03053.
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THE CLERK: All rise. Thank you. You may be seated. Court is now in session in the matter of United States vs.

King Belin, Criminal Matter Number 13-10048.

Counsel, will you please identify yourself for the record.

MR. WORTMANN: Your Honor, good morning, John Wortmann for the United States.

MR. GARRITY: Good morning, your Honor, Paul Garrity for King Belin.

THE COURT: This is the sentencing of King Belin. I received really just a few minutes before I came on the bench a motion to continue the sentencing hearing and then an amended motion to continue the sentencing hearing, the difference being, I think, is whether or not the government objects to the motion. Why don't we take that up first. Mr. Garrity.

MR. GARRITY: Yes, your Honor. Initially, I'll just say, Judge, I apologize for the late nature of the filing. I just came across Johnson v. United States yesterday when I was preparing for the hearing, and when I read the briefs and the supplemental briefs, and if I understand the history of that case, the initial petition for cert. to the Supreme Court did not even raise the issue of the residual clause, and the case was argued in November, I believe, of 2014 initially, and then the Supreme Court on its own volition issued an order in

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January of this year asking the parties to rebrief the issue of whether or not the residual clause of the armed criminal act is unconstitutionally vague. Both parties filed supplemental briefs, and it was just argued April 20th.

THE COURT: Residual clause meaning the clause that otherwise involves conduct that presents a serious potential risk of physical injury?

MR. GARRITY: Yes, your Honor, and I know in our circuit citing with *Almenas*, that clause has been interpreted with respect to resisting arrest convictions to determine those offenses are violent felonies.

Both parties in the *Johnson* case addressed the later case of *Weeks* in both of the supplemental briefs, so I think the issue is a live one at this point based on --

THE COURT: And, I'm sorry, just because it happened so late, I haven't had a chance to look at it. The First Circuit law on resisting — the Massachusetts resisting arrest statute, has that been under the residual prong or has it been under the use of physical force?

MR. GARRITY: Both, Judge. In Almenas, the Court said there's two methods of committing resisting arrest under the Massachusetts statute. One follows clearly within the first prong of the violent felony definition. The second one they determined fell within the second prong, the residual prong, and they did a Begay analysis and found it was purposeful,

violent and aggressive, as they viewed it.

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That was carried on in Weeks and Carrigan, so in part it's determined by the residual clause to be a violent felony. If the Johnson case finds that the residual clause is unconstitutionally vague, I think that leaves open the question whether or not the cases in the First Circuit were correctly decided.

THE COURT: But if they found that the resisting arrest statute fell under the other prong of the statute, why would the case law no longer be good?

MR. GARRITY: Because there's two ways of committing it, Judge, and I guess that would then --

THE COURT: Two ways of committing it, meaning we have to look to what the charging documents say?

MR. GARRITY: Exactly, Judge, and what the defendant pled to and all of the modified categorical approach documents that are allowed to be looked at. I think that would determine whether or not if the residual clause is voided could affect whether or not resisting arrest convictions still stand as violent felonies.

Judge, I think that issue is a live one because, as I say, both parties addressed it in the supplemental briefs, so I think the parties in that case believed it's part of the analysis, and I think it really calls into question given what Mr. Belin is looking at here, I would ask that the Court

consider postponing the sentence until Johnson is decided.

THE COURT: Help me out. If the case was reargued on April 20th, does that mean that a decision is going to almost certainly will come out before they go off for the summer, that is, at the end of June or thereabouts?

MR. GARRITY: I would think so. I think that's a fair guess. As I say, it was initially argued last fall and then reargued on this additional issue that the Court raised.

THE COURT: Mr. Wortmann.

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MR. WORTMANN: Your Honor, I guess here are the things that I'm sure of about this case. One is that the law, as it currently stands, resisting arrest is a violent felony for the purposes of the armed career criminal act.

Secondly, this case has been pending for two and a half years, and regardless of how the -- it's not clear that a decision either way would affect this case. We just won't know until we see the decision. Even if they conclude that there's a void for vagueness problem, and I'm not aware of any lower courts that have held that, and I think there's some doubt in the Supreme Court language, but, you know, it seems to me, your Honor, that even if he was not an armed career criminal, his guideline range would be 28-6, which is 140 to 175 months, and I think that it's two and a half years in pretrial confinement is enough, and we ought to start -- we ought to get Mr. Belin out to the Bureau of Prisons where he can get appropriate

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programming. If the, you know, most extreme thing happens and we have to re-sentence him, we're all ready to go, and it's time to move this case out of here, and if we have to bring it back, it won't be the only case that gets brought back. And if this happens quickly, he might not even be out of the district by the time it happens, but I'm prepared to go forward today.

THE COURT: Let me ask about that. I mean, one of the things that obviously concerns me is suppose *Johnson* comes out, it's favorable to the defendant, would that have to cycle through an appeal or would the government -- how would that --

MR. WORTMANN: Well, your Honor.

THE COURT: I lose jurisdiction, don't I, once I sentence him?

MR. WORTMANN: You do, but when his appeal was filed, and that's going to depend on what the language of the case is because I've said it could or could not affect this case. I don't know, Mr. Garrity, none of us know, and if it does affect this case, then I suspect that they'll be — this could involve enough cases so they'd be broad guidelines, and I would think the Department of Justice would move fairly quickly, as it has on the crack re-sentencing a number of times, but, you know, the downside is really none other than the fact that Mr. Belin would have to be brought back in for a re-sentencing. It's going to be one of many, but, again, it could come in June, it could be one of those rare cases or unusual cases, and I agree

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it's unusual that it gets decided during the summer, but once it's decided, it doesn't necessarily mean that we're going to be able to resolve it, so we may be still trying to figure out what it means, and Mr. Belin is still sitting in pretrial custody, you know, in substantial lockdown 23-7 and getting very little programming.

You know, if this were a case where he could be looking at time served or anything close to that, but that's not going to happen here because of the seriousness of the criminal record because you've got two priors, you've got an obliterated serial number, so I still think regardless of what happens, he's going to be looking at — there was drugs involved as well, we're going to be looking at a serious sentence, and I think we ought to have him start serving that sentence both for his own good and the sense of just moving the case along.

THE COURT: Mr. Garrity.

MR. GARRITY: Judge, I could see, Number 1, reading the teas leaves in terms of what the Court may do, but I think it is telling that when I read through the documents of the initial cert. petition did not raise the issue and the Supreme Court on its own ordered the parties to address the issue, and I looked at a blog, Supreme Court blog, and if I read it correctly, it indicated the votes may not be there for the residual clause to survive.

1 THE COURT: Let's assume that's true. I mean, the question then is then what? Again, if the resisting arrest --2. MR. GARRITY: If they're found not to be predicate 3 offenses, Judge, then Mr. Belin is looking at a 10-year 4 maximum, so it is a sizeable swing for Mr. Belin. I would quess, again, it's just a quess but the Supreme Court would 7 decide by the end of -- before they go off for the summer recess. 8 9 I think it would be a better use of judicial resources 10:11AM 10 to keep Mr. Belin here. That way I can consult with him. 11 he's sent off into the B.O.P., he's going to be in a prison far away from my office. The only communication I'll have with 12 1.3 him, by phone and letter, now I have personal contact with him. 14 If we put it off until some time in July or August, that would 15 be my request, your Honor. 16 MR. WORTMANN: I'd certainly join in the 17 recommendation for the B.O.P. that Mr. Belin be sent to the new 18 facility in New Hampshire, which means he'll be close to 19 Massachusetts. 10:12AM 20 THE COURT: Is that the new one in Berlin? 21 MR. WORTMANN: Correct. 22 THE COURT: There's no guarantee that will happen? 23 There is no quarantee, that is correct, MR. WORTMANN: 24 your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I think this is a close call

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either way. I think with some misgivings because I certainly take heart with what Mr. Wortmann is saying, I think in the scheme of things, another 60 days probably doesn't make that big a difference. I'd be disinclined to continue it beyond that. If the decision is still pending, I think we'll go forward and handle it that way, but I think at this stage we may as well wait the extra time, again, with some misgivings. It's not clear to me what difference or even if it does make a difference whether we will be able to process it or not. I think Mr. Belin is looking at 10 years, 15 years, 16 years as the government recommends or conceivably higher, although that's doubtful, given the government's recommendation. How about Thursday, July 9th at 2:00? Will that work for sentencing?

MR. WORTMANN: Yes, your Honor.

MR. GARRITY: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: So I will grant the motion to continue to that extent. It may not give us much time to process the decision if we have to do some kind of hearing where we're looking at what underlies these resisting arrest offenses, we'll take that up in due course and see what happens. I guess I'm convinced that this is the prudent and sensible thing to do, although, obviously it's not completely clear. We'll handle it that way, Thursday, July 9th for the sentencing. We'll see where we are at that point.

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                MR. GARRITY: Thank you.
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                MR. WORTMANN: Thank you, your Honor.
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                THE CLERK: All rise.
                (Whereupon, the hearing was adjourned at 10:15 a.m.)
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